SunLong Biotech Co.,LTD
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[Primary Antibody]

Rabbit Anti-IFITM2 antibody

Catalog Number: SL15517R

FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY

[DATASHEET]

Host:	Rabbit
Isotype:	IgG
Clonality:	Polyclonal
Target:	IFITM2
Immunogen:	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human IFITM2: 11-100/132 <Extracellular>
Purification:	affinity purified by Protein A
Concentration:	1mg/ml
Storage:	0.01M TBS (pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.02% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol. Shipped at 4℃. Store at -20 °C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles.
Applications:	IHC-P=1:100-500 IHC-F=1:100-500 ICC/IF=1:100-500 IF=1:100-500 （Paraffin sections need antigen repair） not yet tested in other applications. optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.
Reactivity:	(predicted: Human)
Predicted MW.:	15kDa
Subcellular Location:	The cell membrane
Background:	Interferons (IFNs) are potential antitumor agents, as they exhibit antiproliferative and differentiating properties, in addition to functioning in the defense against microbial infections. IFN exposure induces the regulation of expression levels of cellular proteins that mediate the pleiotropic effects of interferons. These effects may be mediated by soluble factors or by cell-cell interactions involving specific membrane proteins. The IFITM family of proteins are transmembrane proteins so named because their expression is IFN-inducible. IFITM proteins have been found upregulated in human colorectal carcinomas. Both mouse IFITM1 (also known as CD225) and IFITM3 demonstrate expression on the cell surfaces of primordial germ cells in a developmentally-regulated manner.

Important Note: This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.

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	They presumably modulate cell adhesion and influence cell differentiation. IFITM1 activity is required for primordial germ cell transit, and IFITM1 acts as a repulsive molecule by repelling non-IFITM1-expressing primordial germ cells from the mesoderm into the endoderm. **Function:** IFN-induced antiviral protein which inhibits the entry of viruses to the host cell cytoplasm, permitting endocytosis, but preventing subsequent viral fusion and release of viral contents into the cytosol. Active against multiple viruses, including influenza A virus, SARS coronavirus (SARS-CoV), Marburg virus (MARV), Ebola virus (EBOV), Dengue virus (DNV), West Nile virus (WNV), human immunodeficiency virus type 1 (HIV-1) and vesicular stomatitis virus (VSV). Can inhibit: influenza virus hemagglutinin protein-mediated viral entry, MARV and EBOV GP1,2-mediated viral entry, SARS-CoV S protein-mediated viral entry and VSV G protein-mediated viral entry. Induces cell cycle arrest and mediates apoptosis by caspase activation and in p53-independent manner. **Subunit:** Interacts with CD81. **Subcellular Location:** Cell membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein (Potential). **Post-translational modifications:** Palmitoylation on membrane-proximal cysteines controls clustering in membrane compartments and antiviral activity against influenza virus (By similarity). **Similarity:** Belongs to the CD225/Dispanin family. **Database links:** **Entrez Gene:** 10581 Human Omim: 605578 Human **SwissProt:** Q01629 Human **Unigene:** 709321 Human

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